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NINTH REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

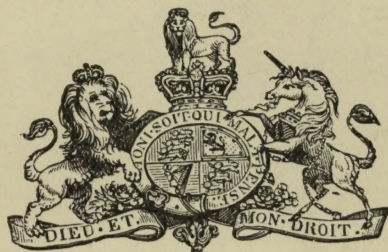
FOR THE

EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN GILMOUR, BART., M.P.

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE



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ADDENDUM

Since this Report was submitted for the approval of members, the Royal Commission has been informed that H.M. Government has agreed to release the Commissioners from their liability for further contributions towards the cost of new buildings for the Science Museum at South Kensington (*see Report page 20*).

The Commissioners desire to take this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of gratitude to H.M. Government for this generous recognition of the value of their work.

The decision of H.M. Government is announced in the following letter:—

Treasury Chambers,

29th March, 1935.

Sir,

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury the Memorandum presented in January, 1934, by the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 to the President of the Board of Education and transmitted by him to this Board, in which are set out the considerations which have led the Commission to ask that His Majesty's Government will agree to release them from their undertaking to contribute further to the cost of the new Science Museum.

The Commissioners' offer to contribute £100,000 towards the cost of the Science Museum was originally made in 1876 and declined. The offer was renewed in 1910 and accepted, and it was agreed that the Commissioners' contribution should be made in three instalments of £40,000 for the Eastern Section, and £30,000 each for the Central and Western Sections. The Commissioners have duly contributed their proportion—some £35,000—to the Eastern Section of the Museum, which is practically completed, but they urge that in order that their other educational schemes may not be prejudiced by further depletion of their capital resources, they should not be asked to make any further contribution to the cost of the Museum.

My Lords are impressed by the high value of the educational schemes administered by the Commission, which have been so largely developed since the offer to contribute to the cost of the Museum was made, and I am to request you to inform the Commissioners that their Lordships have decided that in all the circumstances the public interest would best be served by acceding to the Commissioners' request to be released from liability to contribute further to the cost of the Museum, in order that they may be free to devote their resources to the development of their educational grants.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES RAE.

The Secretary,
Royal Commission for the
Exhibition of 1851.

NINTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851
TO THE

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN GILMOUR, BART., M.P.

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

SIR,

We have the honour to transmit to you, for the approbation of His Majesty, an account of the principal activities and transactions of the Royal Commission since the issue of our Eighth Report on 13th March, 1911.

The Report is submitted in conformity with the provisions of our Supplemental Charter and in pursuance of our practice of reviewing from time to time the detailed reports of our proceedings which are regularly sent to the Home Office for presentation to the Sovereign.

(1) CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, after assuming the Governor-Generalship of South Africa, was obliged in 1921 to relinquish the office of President which he had held for ten years with conspicuous success. In his place we were privileged to elect, with the approval of His Majesty, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose active interest in our work has been a source of constant inspiration, as well as a reminder of the great debt which the Commission owes to the guidance of its Royal Presidents.

We have also during the period of this Report elected, under the powers conferred by our Supplemental Charter, forty-eight Commissioners, whose names and dates of appointment are recorded in Appendix A (page 32).

The Commission has lost by death since the last Report the following members, whose names are given in the order of their original appointment: His Royal Highness Prince Christian** (1870-1917); the Marquis of Lansdowne* (1872-1927); General the Right Honourable Sir Dighton Probyn (1873-1924); the Earl of Rosebery* (1874-1929); the Duke of Fife (1891-1912); the Right Honourable Sir Henry Roscoe††* (1891-1915); the Duke of Argyll (1894-1914); Sir Norman Lockyer† (1894-1920); Lord Welby (1896-1915); Lord Rayleigh† (1896-1919); Lord Courtney of Penwith† (1896-1918); Sir Charles Ryan (1896-1920); Dr. William Garnett† (1897-1932); Lord James of Hereford* (1898-

* Member of the Board of Management.

† Member of the Science Scholarships Committee.

** Chairman of the Board of Management.

†† Chairman of the Science Scholarships Committee.

1911); the Earl of Oxford and Asquith (1898-1928); the Earl Spencer (1899-1922); Viscount Esher** (1903-1930); the Right Honourable Sir Francis Mowatt* (1903-1919); Lord Stamfordham* (1903-1931); the Duke of Norfolk (1908-1917); Sir Archibald Geikie*† (1908-1924); Sir Robert Morant (1908-1920); Sir Francis Ogilvie* (1908-1930); Sir Arthur Rücker*† (1911-1915); Lord Revelstoke* (1912-1929); the Right Honourable A. Bonar Law (1912-1923); Sir Aston Webb (1912-1930); Viscount Harcourt (1914-1922); Mr. John Singer Sargent (1914-1930); the Earl of Birkenhead (1921-1930); Viscount Buckmaster* (1921-1934); the Marquis Curzon (1921-1925); Viscount Haldane (1921-1928); Sir William M'Cormick (1921-1930); Viscount Chelmsford (1926-1933); the Right Honourable William Graham (1926-1932); Sir George Marjoribanks* (1930-1931).

The Commission has also to record the retirement of Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Keogh.

The list of our losses contains the names of so many persons who rendered services of high value to the Commission, that it would be impossible, within the limits of this Report, to do justice to their claims upon our gratitude, but we cannot omit to recall the outstanding services of the following Commissioners to whom a special tribute is due.

LORD ESHER was appointed to the Board of Management in 1903 and became Chairman in 1910, on the retirement of Lord Wolverhampton. The period of twenty years, during which he held that office, witnessed a considerable expansion of the activities of the Commission, and it was under his energetic lead that the Board was enabled to enlarge, with the successful results described in this Report, the scope and usefulness of its educational work. There was no detail of this work to which Lord Esher was not always ready to give his close attention. At his death, in January 1930, Lord Macmillan was appointed as his successor.

LORD STAMFORDHAM, until his death in 1931, filled a very special place in the counsels of the Royal Commission. He became a Commissioner and member of the Board of Management in 1903, and during his long period of service, including the three fruitful years of his tenure of the Secretaryship (1907-1910), no decision of importance was taken without his advice and concurrence. The success of the Board's work owes much to his great wisdom, sympathy and experience.

SIR HENRY ROSCOE, who was an original member of Lord Playfair's Science Scholarships Committee and succeeded him as Chairman in 1896, was in large measure responsible for the administration of the Commissioners' scheme of research scholarships during the twenty-six years of his association with it. His personal interest in the work and welfare of the students contributed

* Member of the Board of Management.

** Chairman of the Board of Management.

† Member of the Science Scholarships Committee.

materially to the value of the scheme. On his death, in December 1915, Dr. (now Sir Richard) Glazebrook, who had been a member of the Committee since 1908, succeeded to the chair.

SIR RICHARD GLAZEBROOK, who is still a valued member of our Board of Management, found it necessary, early this year, to relinquish his responsible duties as Chairman of the Science Scholarships Committee, and his place was taken by Sir James Jeans, who has had long experience of our scientific work. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording our admiration of Sir Richard Glazebrook's services to the Commission, especially in connection with the new schemes of Scholarships and Bursaries, in the conduct of which he has from their inception taken the leading part.

(2) SCIENCE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

Our last Report explained how the freeing of the Estate from its mortgage debt in 1891 enabled the Commissioners of that day to carry out a long-cherished plan of creating a system of scholarships for the advancement of scientific training in the Provinces.

A Committee was appointed, with Lord Playfair as Chairman, to recommend a scheme of scholarships such as would supplement, rather than compete with, those already in existence. This Committee proposed that scholarships for research in the experimental sciences should be awarded of a higher order than any previously awarded by other bodies.

It was decided to extend the scheme to include not only the Provinces but also the Metropolis itself and the Dominions overseas.

Regulations were therefore devised to enable selected students from University institutions throughout the Empire, who had given "distinct evidence of capacity for original research," to continue their work for two or three years elsewhere in leading laboratories in this country or abroad. The Commissioners hoped to give such students opportunities for acquiring a fresh insight into the methods and technique of research, to provide a much needed incentive to post-graduate study and to build up the nucleus of a future army of scientific workers who would devote themselves to the advancement of Science and its industrial applications.

The administration of this scheme absorbed between £5,000 and £6,000 of our annual income during the next thirty years. Some nineteen institutions, in all parts of the Empire, were invited to nominate suitable candidates annually, and from these an average of seventeen scholars were elected by the Commissioners to scholarships, each of the value of £150 per annum.

In addition to this, after 1900, one or two Probationary Bursaries were awarded to candidates whose work was adjudged immature, but who showed promise of reaching scholarship standard if enabled to spend a further period in research at the institutions from which they had received their nominations. These were normally converted into scholarships in the ensuing year.

By 1911, the date of our last Report, the scheme had fully proved its value. The Scholars had more than justified the confidence of the electors and in many cases had already reached the foremost rank in their professions. At the same time the Universities and Colleges included in the scheme had testified that the hope of obtaining one of these Scholarships was encouraging many more students than before to prolong their scientific studies, with the result that a real stimulus had been given to the work of their scientific departments.

At an early date certain of the larger institutions asked for an increase in the number of scholarships, but the limited fund assigned to scholarship expenditure made it impossible to accede to these requests, especially after 1903, when provision had to be made for a South African award. Fortunately, however, other bodies interested in the promotion of Science soon began to supplement our awards by others which they modelled upon them.

During the period of the War the ordinary operation of our scheme was suspended, while those of our Scholars who were already elected and who were not on active service were required to place themselves under the direction of the Ministry of Munitions. We also provided funds to enable a few additional organic chemists to devote themselves to War work under the auspices of the Royal Society War Committee.

The scheme was resumed early in 1919 but was discontinued in 1921, since it was seen that a complete revision was desirable in order to meet the changed conditions of the time.

Even before the War we had received applications for Scholarship nominations, which our finances had compelled us to refuse, from Universities which had grown up since the inauguration of our scheme. The increased cost of living in the years immediately following the War led to an insistent demand for more valuable scholarships as well as for a wider distribution of them.

The money which had been saved during the War made it possible to increase the Scholarships grant by a substantial amount, but not by enough to meet the claims of over forty institutions which we desired to see included in the scheme and at the same time to increase the value of the awards.

Moreover, enquiry showed that the needs of Great Britain and the Dominions varied so much that they could no longer be satisfactorily met by an identical type of award.

As the result of a discussion with the newly established Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who were now providing on a generous scale opportunities for training students in the methods of research similar to those which we had previously given, we felt justified in abandoning our former field and introducing a new type of award. We decided to offer each year scholarships of greater value than before in order that a few experienced research workers might be enabled to continue their investigations uninterrupted by the duties and responsibilities of academic teaching in that

complete freedom from financial anxiety which only a substantial stipend can provide. To this end we allocated an annual sum of £5,000, a little less than half the total amount which was then available for research scholarships. It was thus possible to make provision for five Senior Studentships, as the new awards were called, of the maximum value of £450 per annum, and tenable for two or in exceptional cases for three years, for which all the chief University Institutions of Great Britain were invited to put forward recommendations in favour of British subjects less than thirty years of age.

We feel that our action has been fully justified by the quantity and quality of the recommendations received, since each year we are required to consider the competing claims of at least thirty highly qualified candidates for the five Studentships available.

Our experience has already shown that scientific results of the highest importance are to be expected from valuable awards of the Senior Studentship type and we feel that, by lending dignity and attraction to the status of a research student, these awards are making a substantial contribution to the welfare of the scientific professions.

Matters stood somewhat differently with regard to the Dominions. As our original Scholarships had not been supplemented to any appreciable extent by other similar schemes we saw no reason for making any extensive alterations in the existing type of award. We felt, however, that their value should be increased to a maximum of £280 per annum, and we were thus restricted to the distribution of seven or, after the inclusion of the Irish Free State in 1923, of eight Scholarships. These were offered to Dominion students less than twenty-six years of age. At the same time, since our previous method of selection could no longer be applied to the extended list of Universities now included in the scheme, we had to devise some means of allocating the awards without bringing into competition students from different Dominions where scientific education and research had reached varying stages of advance. To meet this difficulty we decided to allot to each Dominion a certain number of Scholarships to be competed for annually by candidates from its leading Universities and of the eight awards three were reserved for Canada, two for Australia, and one each for New Zealand, South Africa and the Irish Free State.

These Scholarships made it possible for research students of marked ability to spend two or three years in widening their knowledge and perfecting their technique outside the confines of their own Dominions, and we can only regret that our finances compel us to operate the scheme on a purely skeleton basis and to appoint to Scholarships no more than eight of the twenty-five to thirty candidates whom the Dominion Universities recommend to us each year as being suitable recipients of the awards. Yet to increase this number we should have either to reduce a stipend which is already barely sufficient for its purpose or to lessen the number of Scholarships extended for a third year; this number,

which at present averages five a year, we earnestly desire to increase rather than reduce.

We are confident that, despite its limitations, our work in this field is affording a welcome stimulus to scientific education and research in the Dominions, where no important University is without its quota of Professors and Lecturers who owe their early training in research to our awards. Nor can the value of this work be fully appreciated if viewed from the scientific standpoint alone. The Overseas Scholarships, by providing some of the ablest of the Dominion students with the opportunity of obtaining a better knowledge of the people and the problems of this country, are maintaining a link of the most important kind between the nations of the British Commonwealth.

While it is certainly true that the present number of awards, both of the Senior Studentships and the Overseas Scholarships, could profitably be increased under existing conditions, it is probable that any additional funds placed at our disposal could more advantageously be applied in extending the scope of the Overseas Scheme to include the more recently developed countries of the Empire, and in particular India, where the growth of University education, within recent years, has been most rapid.

It has been seen that our object in establishing the Research Scholarship scheme was to build up a body of skilled workers who would make their influence felt in both the academic and the industrial life of the Empire. This body is now over six hundred strong and its outstanding contributions to the progress of Science lead us to believe that the maintenance of its numbers at the maximum possible strength is work of national and imperial importance.

An analysis of the occupations of the 560 Scholars appointed between 1891 and 1929, which was made in 1930 shortly after the publication of a record of their careers, showed that our body of students had already provided 16 Vice-Chancellors, Principals or Deputy Principals, no fewer than 144 Professors and many more Readers and Lecturers on the staffs of Universities and Colleges at home and overseas, the majority of whom were at the same time conducting independent research in various branches of pure and applied science.

The same analysis showed that well over two hundred of our Scholars held positions of the first rank in the public services and scientific industries of the Empire.

The list of former holders of our awards includes a number of the most eminent British scientists, and we are proud to record that no fewer than forty of these have already been elected to Fellowships of the Royal Society, while two of these Fellowships, as well as a Nobel Prize for Physics, are among the distinctions won by men who held their awards since the reorganisation of the scheme in 1922.

We continue to administer the funds at our disposal in the confident belief that nothing could be devised to accord more fully

with the ideas which the Prince Consort had in mind for the utilization of the Exhibition surplus than this scheme of Science Research Scholarships, which has spread throughout the English-speaking world men and women who are either teaching others what they learned themselves or are applying to the many problems of industry the science and the scientific method which they acquired as Scholars of the Royal Commission.

We are glad to have this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the invaluable help which we have received from the many distinguished men of Science who have served on our Scholarships Committee. The success of our later scheme is primarily due to their wise appointments and to their careful supervision of our Scholars' work.

(3) INDUSTRIAL BURSARIES

In our last Report we explained that it was our intention to devote part of our surplus income to giving a further impetus to the training of young men who were fitted to advance the applications of Science in industrial enterprise.

The Scholarships which we had established in 1891 for the promotion of advanced training and research in Science had been the means of furnishing the industries of the country with men of the highest scientific ability, but these Scholarships, which were intended primarily to develop the powers of the most promising among our young investigators, could not be regarded as affording a stepping-stone to an ordinary industrial career.

We felt that there was need for bringing the University institutions of the country into closer relation with scientific industry and that, even with the very small fund at our disposal, we could assist in the promotion of this end by introducing into industrial firms a larger proportion of men with the scientific training and outlook which a University course provides.

Although we were well aware that the University recruit was of little value to his employer until he had supplemented his previous technical studies by experience in the works, we believed that his knowledge of the scientific principles underlying his work would give his services a special value once that experience had been obtained. There were, however, but few employers who recognized this fact or who, by offering a living wage to apprentices of this type, were prepared to make it possible for any but those who could look to their parents or guardians for further financial assistance to obtain the requisite practical knowledge.

It is true that in certain Universities and Colleges there existed arrangements which met this difficulty by enabling experience to be obtained in certain branches of industry *pari passu* with a University course, but such schemes covered but a small part of the field and there remained many students whose industrial ambitions were thwarted by the lack of financial support after the close of their academic career.

By giving such assistance as we could afford to men of this type we saw that a twofold purpose could be served. On the one hand we should be providing a number of students, whose University training had been secured by their own efforts and by the sacrifices of their parents, with the opportunities they deserved, and on the other hand we should be furnishing the various scientific industries with a desirable type of recruit who had hitherto been diverted into less suitable employment by the necessity of earning at once a living wage.

These were the considerations that led us early in 1911 to establish, in connection with the Universities of the country (and certain of their affiliated Technical Colleges), a system of Industrial Bursaries the object of which is to give carefully selected students of restricted means, who have passed successfully through a College course, the opportunity to gain the practical experience necessary to secure an assured position and a living wage in the scientific and industrial professions of their choice. The selection of the Bursars is made by our Board of Management from among the candidates recommended by the Institutions included in the scheme, and between twenty and thirty awards have been made each year. Candidates must be British subjects and less than twenty-five years of age.

The Bursary is intended to make the holder independent of financial assistance from his parents during the period of his training and its value is such as to remove any restriction upon his choice of occupation or of the locality in which he desires to work—the general principle of payment being to supplement whatever his earnings may be up to an amount we consider sufficient for his maintenance and thus to relieve him from financial embarrassment during this most critical period of his career. At the same time, with a view to preventing the possible exploitation of the scheme in the interests of the employer, we have established a rule that no Bursar shall in any circumstances pay for the training he receives or be allowed to accept employment at less than the standard wage unless he is assured of a privileged position with his firm on concluding his period of probation.

In some cases the Bursary is continued for two or even three years to enable the holder to complete his apprenticeship course, or to gain by other means such experience as will equip him for a good position when his Bursary comes to an end.

In other cases the Bursary is of value in that it gives the recipient confidence to wait, even for a few months, until he finds a position in which his previous training and technical equipment may command a living wage.

Such is the nature of the scheme which, in the course of its operation, has helped into industry between three and four hundred well-equipped young students from Universities and University Institutions throughout the country.

An analysis of a Record of Industrial Bursars, which was published in 1932 as a companion volume to the Record of our Science

Research Scholars, showed that of 300 Bursars who had received their apprenticeship training with our aid the majority had successfully established themselves in the various branches of scientific production and manufacture, and that a number of the chief scientific and executive officers in the most important industrial concerns in the country began their careers as Bursars of the Royal Commission. Others who had chosen to accept appointments in the Public Services or in Educational Institutions were shown to be similarly justifying the confidence which we had placed in them.

A general survey of the results of the scheme revealed that, although the earliest Bursars to be appointed could not have reached an age greatly in excess of forty, fully 25 per cent. of those employed in industry and the public services had already been appointed to positions of considerable responsibility, while 13 per cent. held managerial or equivalent rank.

Although the training of these Bursars has cost us on the average less than £150 a head, which may be considered a small expenditure in comparison with the results obtained, we are now restricted to the allocation of only twenty-five awards each year by the limited amount of our annual income which can be set aside for this purpose, namely £3,750. This is quite insufficient to meet the needs even of the Universities and affiliated Institutions already included in the scheme and compels us to ignore for the present the strong claims to admission which are frequently presented to us by the more important Technical Colleges of the country.

In our opinion this experiment has been justified not only by its close identification with the objects of our Charter and by the results already achieved, but also by the fact that, like the earlier scheme of Science Research Scholarships, it has brought to light the value of a method of endowment which had not hitherto been adequately tested.

We are, moreover, determined to persevere with the administration of this scheme while it continues to serve its present useful purpose, in the hope that before long the great improvement noticeable since the War in the conditions of apprentice training, especially among the large electrical and mechanical engineering firms, may become more widespread.

It is certainly most encouraging and gratifying to observe that during the operation of our scheme there has manifested itself a clearer appreciation of the benefits to be derived from a more liberal treatment of those in whose ranks are to be found many of our future captains of industry.

(4) NAVAL ARCHITECTURE SCHOLARSHIP

The considerable extension of our Scholarship activities which took place in 1911, after our decision to make no further appropriations from our funds for the erection of buildings at South Kensington, included the establishment of a Post-graduate Scholarship in Naval

Architecture, the need for which had been pointed out to us by His Present Majesty when he was President of our Body.

The object of this Scholarship is to enable a few carefully chosen students of Naval Architecture, who have passed with distinction through a course of study and practical training in their subject, to devote themselves for two years to research in problems connected with the design and construction of ships and their machinery.

One award, of value £250 per annum, is offered each year and is made by our Board of Management on the recommendation of the Council of the Institution of Naval Architects, who select the most suitable candidate put forward by those Institutions specializing in the training of Naval Architects. Candidates must be British subjects and under thirty years of age.

As it is our custom to review from time to time the operation of our Scholarship Schemes, which, as we suggested in our last Report, should be endowed not for all time but for so long as we are assured of the value of the opportunities they afford, we recently caused enquiries to be made as to the need for continuing the award of these Scholarships.

The very favourable nature of the reports we received from those best qualified to judge both from the scientific and from the practical standpoints convinced us that we were fully justified in continuing to allot an annual sum of £500 to the maintenance of this scheme. This belief is further strengthened by our knowledge that of the Scholars appointed practically all are securely established in the profession in permanent positions on the design, research and administrative staffs of industrial firms and Government institutions.

It is true that in recent years the depression in the shipbuilding industry has considerably reduced the number of candidates for the award, but we are constantly informed that it is of the utmost importance to the future welfare of the industry that we should continue to provide in this way opportunities for important research which are not otherwise available.

(5) ART SCHOLARSHIPS—BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME

We stated in our last Report that we should endeavour to include in any extension we might devise for our system of Scholarships some provision for encouraging the study of the Fine Arts on lines corresponding to those which had proved so efficacious in relation to Science and its applications.

Shortly after the issue of that Report we instituted enquiries as to the most suitable method of promoting the object which we had in view. After reviewing the facilities available for the most advanced study of the Fine Arts we came to the conclusion that our aim would best be attained by the establishment of a system of open Scholarships, designed especially for the encouragement of Monumental Art. We accordingly laid down certain principles for the endowment of a few valuable Scholarships in Architecture,

Sculpture and Decorative Painting on the lines of the *Prix de Rome* awarded by the French Academy of Fine Arts, our intention being that these Scholarships, which would offer unique opportunities for advanced study and travel abroad, should be regarded throughout the Empire as the crowning point of an art student's career.

There was a general agreement among the authorities consulted that we should follow the example of France, America and other foreign nations, which possessed flourishing Academies of Art in Rome, in stipulating that the Scholars should pursue their studies for the most part in Italy, and preferably in Rome, which offers to Art students generally exceptional advantages for their final training.

We therefore proceeded to enquire whether the Society known as the British School at Rome, the activities of which lay chiefly in archaeological and historical research, were prepared to assist us in finding suitable accommodation for our Scholars and in generally promoting their welfare while resident in Rome.

The Managing Committee of the School were about to offer us the assistance we required when an opportunity suddenly presented itself of focussing the scattered elements of literary and artistic study in Rome in a single national institution in which the organization and union of these forces would tend to the advancement of higher education within the Empire.

The occasion referred to arose when the Municipality of Rome offered to the British Ambassador, for the purposes of an institution of national interest, the site of the pavilion erected to contain the British Fine Arts Section of the International Exhibition then (in the year 1911) being held in Rome.

This generous offer was inspired by the highly successful reception accorded to the British exhibits, and, out of regard for the pleasing character of the building containing them, the Municipality thought fit to accompany their offer with the condition that the ornamental façade of the temporary pavilion, as designed by Mr. (now Sir) Edwin Lutyens, should be reproduced in permanent material.

No existing institution was prepared at the time to enter into such an undertaking or to accept the responsibilities implied. But our Board of Management perceived an opportunity to secure for the country generally greater facilities for higher education in Art and Letters, as well as a centre in which their own Art Scholars could pursue their studies under conditions as favourable as those enjoyed by other National Academies in Rome. After being promised the co-operation of the British School of Archaeology in Rome they expressed their readiness to accept the offer to promote the establishment of an institution which would be in every way worthy of the confidence of a friendly nation.

The scheme for the establishment of a National Academy in Rome, comprising the existing School of Archaeology, History and Letters and new departments for the Fine Arts, was carried through in the course of the following year with the help of societies and individuals especially interested in our plan. On 22nd June, 1912, His Majesty in Council was graciously pleased to answer the Petition

for Incorporation by the grant of a Royal Charter, which contained the fullest powers for the creation and maintenance of a British School at Rome for the study and practice of the Fine Arts in all their branches and for the study and investigation of the Archaeology, Literature and History of Rome and Italy at every period.

The government of the School was vested in a President and Council, the members of which are in part appointed by the Crown and by bodies and persons interested in the work of the School and in part co-opted by the Council itself. On this body we ourselves are represented by four members.

An Executive Committee, consisting of members of the Council, was constituted to undertake the general control of the School, while the purely artistic and archaeological work was placed under the supervision of Faculties of experts.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught became the first President of the School, but after His Royal Highness's departure for South Africa in 1920, His Majesty was pleased to appoint as his successor His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The building erected in the Valle Giulia for the purposes of the new institution was designed to afford working and living accommodation for those artists and scholars who, either as holders of Scholarships attached to the School or as independent but properly accredited students, desired to make it the centre for their studies in Italy and the Mediterranean area.

Building operations were considerably delayed by the War, and although in 1916 it was possible to transfer the staff and library of the former archaeological institution to their new quarters, it was not until the War was ended that the School was properly equipped for the wider activities which we had planned for it. Even then residential facilities could not, owing to lack of funds, be provided on the scale we had desired, although a subsequent addition to the building made it possible to accommodate in all some twenty students as well as the staff and servants of the School.

The technical side of the School's work, which, as we have said, was entrusted to Faculties of experts, was divided into two main categories. The work of the original archaeological foundation was transferred to a Faculty of Archaeology, History and Letters, while the administration of the Rome Scholarships in the Fine Arts, for which we had decided to make provision from our funds, was handed over, soon after the establishment of the School, to the newly constituted Faculties of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting, which drew up the conditions for their tenure and have, since 1913, except for the period of the War, conducted the annual competitions for them.

As soon as it was known that we intended to establish these awards the Royal Institute of British Architects, which had from the first whole-heartedly assisted us in the reorganization of the School, arranged to create an additional Scholarship in Architecture for the benefit of the students of its widespread organization. On the conclusion of the War the educational facilities of the School

were further developed by the anonymous endowment of a Rome Scholarship in Engraving, to be administered by a special Faculty on the lines of the other awards. Subsequently in 1923 provision was also made under the terms of a bequest for the award of a scholarship for the historical and critical study of Architecture.

That our lead has thus been followed by others interested in the furtherance of post-graduate study in the Fine Arts is in itself evidence of the need that existed for Scholarships of this type, the value of which has now been abundantly proved by the results of the operation of the scheme.

In the twenty-one years which have elapsed since their inauguration the Scholarships have come to exercise a widespread influence upon the artistic activities of the Nation. The high standard required of any serious candidate in the annual competitions held in London, entries for which are now received from all the principal Schools of Art and Architecture, provides in itself a valuable stimulus to Art education in Great Britain, and is not without effect in the Dominions overseas, which have already contributed eight Scholars to the roll.

Moreover, it is generally recognized that the value of the Scholarships does not lie entirely in the facilities they afford for original work and for studying at first hand the outstanding achievements of the past. Free access to an important library and association with artists, archaeologists and historians in other Faculties of the School provide the student with additional and hardly less valuable opportunities for extending his education.

In all seventy-one Rome Scholars, including eight who still hold their awards, have been appointed since 1913, and of these no fewer than twenty-seven are or have been heads or principal lecturers of Schools of Art and Architecture at home and overseas. Moreover, the list of Scholars now includes the names of four academicians and of the designers, decorators and sculptors of numerous and important public monuments and buildings.

The influence of this scheme will become increasingly marked as more and more of the Scholars take their place in the artistic life of the Nation.

The archaeological side of the School's work has, since the reorganization of the School, developed equally with that of the Fine Arts. As a result of donations and bequests the Faculty of Archaeology, History and Letters has been enabled to establish two Rome Scholarships of its own, one in Archaeology and one in Medieval Studies, and has recently been entrusted with the administration of a further Scholarship endowment. The special opportunities which the School affords for study and research in the literature, history and art of classical, medieval and renaissance times are unobtainable elsewhere, and it is not surprising that the list of former students of the Faculty contains the names of almost every classical scholar of distinction from the universities and other learned institutions of the Empire.

The library of the School, which was originally confined in the

main to works of archaeological and historical interest, was subsequently extended in its scope to suit the wider field of the School's activities and, as a result of many valuable bequests and endowments, now contains over 25,000 volumes and is to be ranked among the foremost collections of its kind.

The use of this library is offered, in the same way as the assistance of the Director and his staff, to all British subjects pursuing serious studies in Italy.

The reorganization of the School and the support which we have subsequently accorded it have entailed considerable expenditure from our funds. Towards the cost of erecting and equipping the new building we have contributed upwards of £28,000. Our ordinary grants for Scholarships we supplemented until 1924 by annual contributions towards the maintenance of the School in Rome and its administrative expenses in London, most of which were incurred in connection with the Rome Scholarship competitions. Since that year, however, we have made an annual allocation from our funds, now amounting to £4,500 per annum, to cover all these separate items, while continuing to provide the central administration with free accommodation in our house at 1 Lowther Gardens.

More than half, therefore, of the total income of the School, which amounts to some £8,000 per annum, is provided by ourselves. Of the remainder approximately £1,400 is derived from interest on investments and £2,100 from grants, subscriptions and donations from public bodies and private individuals, including £500 from H.M. Treasury and £750 from the Royal Institute of British Architects. The latter grant, which in 1929 was substituted for the Scholarship previously maintained by the Institute, is by no means the measure of this body's services to the School. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for the Faculty of Architecture to conduct their annual competitions without the generous co-operation of the Institute and its agents throughout the country.

Although so far as scholarships are concerned the School is adequately endowed, its work has been continually handicapped by the lack of available income for maintenance and administration, especially since the fall in the exchange value of the pound increased by one-third the sterling cost of its expenditure in Rome.

It is perhaps inevitable that an institution, the work of which is mainly carried on in Rome, should have greater difficulty in focussing upon itself the interest of patrons of Art and Letters than others which are situated in this country. At the same time we feel that the status of the School as a cultural embassy of the Empire, which in the case of many other similar foreign institutions in Rome has been recognized by State endowment, as well as the importance of its literary and artistic work, entitles it to a greater measure of public support than it has hitherto received.

For the present, however, and until such additional support is forthcoming, we believe that our duty lies in continuing to make a generous allocation from our funds for the purposes of the School and its Scholarships.

(6) BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

We received in 1920 an application for an annual grant towards the expenses of the British School at Athens, the centre from which have been conducted since its establishment in 1886 most of the important researches of British scholars and archaeologists into the history, literature and art of Greece.

It was explained to us by the Managing Committee that the inadequacy of the School's income, a considerable part of which was required for the maintenance of a hostel, library and administrative staff in Athens, was proving a severe handicap to the successful prosecution of its archaeological work. In addition, funds were urgently needed for increasing the small stipends attached to the one or two Scholarships tenable at the School.

In view of the acknowledged importance of the work of the School and its close relationship to that of certain departments of the British School at Rome, we felt that we should be fully justified in acceding to the request of the Managing Committee, especially if by so doing we could promote a greater measure of intercourse between the students of these kindred institutions. We therefore offered the Committee an annual grant of £200, with the stipulation, to which they readily agreed, that Scholars of Art or Archaeology from the British School at Rome should be afforded facilities for the prosecution of their studies and accommodation in the School hostel during their visits to Athens.

The circumstances which influenced our decision in 1920 have not lost their force and the School's need for our annual contribution to its income has even increased during the recent years of economic stress. We have therefore continued each year to renew our assistance to an institution whose hospitality is welcomed by our Scholars from Rome and whose important work is contributing substantially to the prestige of British scholarship abroad.

(7) NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

In 1912 we made a grant of £5,000 towards the cost of new buildings for the departments of metallurgy and optics and for the administrative staff of the National Physical Laboratory.

The Laboratory, which was established by H.M. Government in 1899 to carry out the standardization and verification of instruments and apparatus, the testing of materials, and other similar work of national importance for which there were no facilities elsewhere, had by that time developed into one of the most important centres in the world for the application of science to the problems of commerce and manufacture.

The need for further expansion in the departments already referred to, the cost of which was estimated at £30,000, was recognized by H.M. Government, who agreed to provide a sum of £15,000 on condition that the balance was obtained from other sources.

The Executive Committee of the Laboratory, after receiving a

gift of £10,000 from a private benefactor, found themselves unable to obtain the extra £5,000 required for the fulfilment of the Government's stipulation. They therefore appealed for assistance to our Board of Management, who, seeing an opportunity for rendering a substantial service to an institution whose objects were so closely allied to our own, agreed to provide the necessary funds.

The increasingly important part played by the Laboratory in the scientific service of the Nation is a satisfactory justification of the action taken by our Board.

(8) SCIENCE MUSEUM

Our last Report referred to the constant interest which our predecessors had shown in the scientific exhibits at South Kensington ever since 1857, when, having secured the establishment of the first National Museum of Science and Art, they handed over to its care the greater part of the collections at their disposal.

Although, as the Museum grew, additional accommodation for the Art section was provided out of public funds, it was left to the Commissioners to furnish in buildings of their own such room as they could spare for the expansion of the Science collections, and despite their repeated offers of assistance towards the rehousing of these collections it was not until 1910 that the Government took any serious steps to remedy the cramped conditions under which they were exhibited.

It is true, however, that in 1890, when the southern half of our Estate was being laid out, the Government were prevailed upon to accept our offer to convey to them for a third of its value the land between the Natural History Museum and the new (Imperial Institute) Road which we had long reserved for a new Museum of Science.

It was on this site that the Government in 1910, in response to urgent representations by those interested in the promotion of Science, finally undertook to erect, with the aid of a grant of £100,000 promised by ourselves, a building worthy of the important collections in their charge.

The arrangements for the payment of our grant were made in 1912, after the Departmental Committee appointed to draw up the details of the scheme had recommended that the Museum should be erected in three sections, and we agreed to contribute our share of the expenditure in three separate amounts as work on each section was put in hand. Towards the first or eastern section, which was designed with a frontage on Exhibition Road, we allocated £40,000, and for the central and western sections, which will carry the building to Queen's Gate, £30,000 each.

The first section, towards which we have now contributed some £35,000, is practically complete and was opened for exhibition purposes in 1928 by His Majesty.

The economies of the last few years brought work on the Museum to a standstill, but we were informed in 1933 that it was the intention

of the Government to complete the first section without delay and to proceed with the construction of the central section in 1935. It was estimated that the erection of this second section would take about three years, and we were therefore forced to consider at once the means of providing a further £35,000 of our grant before the end of 1938.

During the previous twenty years we had found it possible to make out of current income all the necessary payments for the purposes of the Museum, but it was plain that to meet a call for a sum of £35,000 within the course of only a few years, especially at a time when we were spending practically the whole of our income on the maintenance of our educational schemes, would involve a heavy draught upon our capital resources, entailing a considerable reduction in our annual income and, as a result, in our expenditure on those educational grants, the value of which has already received the widest recognition.

We ourselves had no doubt but that the award of Scholarships and Bursaries of the special kind which we had introduced was now a more fitting application of our funds than the erection of buildings for the Government at South Kensington. We had already expressed this view in our previous Report. At the same time we could not honourably disavow the promise which we had made at a time when our educational schemes were as yet undeveloped. We therefore decided to appeal to H.M. Government for release from our obligations on the ground that to enforce them would cripple the important work on which we were now engaged. A summary of our case is given in the following paragraph of the Memorandum which we submitted early in 1934 to the President of the Board of Education :—

“But having regard to the widespread influence and success of the activities which they have developed in the interval since their grant was originally promised, the Commissioners consider it to be their duty to acquaint H.M. Government with the serious injury which a further contribution from their funds for the purposes of the Science Museum must inflict upon the scope of their educational work. They venture to emphasise the fact that, starting with an original capital of £186,000, they have already contributed over £1,600,000 to public purposes, largely in aid of Government enterprises, and to represent that in the circumstances the conservation of their remaining capital for the purposes to which it is now dedicated is eminently desirable. They therefore respectfully submit to the President of the Board of Education that in view of the unique character of their Trust the National interests would be best served by an extinction of their outstanding liability for Museum construction, so that the income of the Royal Commission may without diminution continue to be applied, as at present, to the maintenance and promotion of educational schemes which are not dependent upon Treasury support and which are of permanently increasing value to the Empire.”

The matter is still under consideration.

(9) IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Our last Report gave an account of the foundation of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, which was incorporated in 1907 to co-ordinate and extend the work of the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines and the City and Guilds (Engineering) College, then existing as separate entities on the South Kensington Estate.

The special purpose of this Institution, which was established as a School of the University of London, was to be the provision of advanced training in science and of facilities for scientific research, particularly in its relation to industry, and it will be remembered that we expressed in a practical way our sympathy with this project by allocating for the use of the College some four and a half acres of land on our Estate, which we leased to the Governing Body for 999 years at a rent of £5 per annum.

Moreover, in order to secure for the College the best possible field for its future expansion, we arranged with H.M. Office of Works, the tenants of our Eastern Galleries, that, in consideration of a reduction in their rent, we should demolish the northern end of these Galleries and incorporate the ground thus made available in the site which we were offering to the College.

The subsequent development of the new Institution into the leading technological university college of the Empire has fulfilled not only the hopes of those private individuals and public bodies who recommended and assisted its establishment, but also the intention of the Prince Consort himself, who had already visualized a project of this kind when he brought about the purchase of our Estate.

Less than a quarter of the land comprised in our lease now remains undeveloped and the buildings that have been erected, which even without their equipment involved expenditure amounting to £500,000, include a new Students' Union, a hostel for a hundred residents, a new Royal School of Mines, an extension of the City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Departments for Chemical Technology and Botany, further accommodation for Plant Technology and Biochemistry, and new administrative offices. Meanwhile, the number of students attending the College has increased until it now amounts to more than a thousand, of whom about a quarter are engaged in post-graduate work and research.

(10) ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK

In January 1934 the Royal School of (Art) Needlework arranged to transfer to the Imperial College the lease of its building at the corner of Exhibition and Imperial Institute Roads, part of which had been rented since 1901 by the Engineering Department of the College (the City and Guilds College) but had subsequently proved inadequate to meet its growing needs.

We explained in our last Report how this building was erected

in 1901 on a site which we leased to the Royal School of Needlework for 999 years at a ground rent of £200 per annum, and how we ourselves advanced a sum of £20,000, secured as to £16,000 by a redeemable rent of £480 per annum and as to £4,000 by a mortgage at 3 per cent., in order to make possible its early completion. The present activities of the School, which include the manufacture, sale and teaching of ornamental needlework, no longer warrant the maintenance of so large an establishment, and the authorities readily subscribed to a scheme suggested by ourselves, which, while providing their former tenants, the City and Guilds College, with additional room for expansion, also enabled them to make a considerable reduction in their own overhead expenses.

Under this scheme the Imperial College has taken over the lease of the building, together with its accompanying liabilities for rent and mortgage interest, but has sub-let to the School for fifteen years sufficient accommodation for its needs. At the end of this period and on receiving from the College a grant of £10,000, the School will vacate the building entirely.

(11) ROYAL ALBERT HALL

In our last Report we gave an account of our negotiations with the Corporation of the Royal Albert Hall, as a result of which we relinquished our former holding of 800 seats in the Hall and were released from the attendant liability for seat rate. To compensate the Corporation for this loss of income we cancelled their outstanding debt of £8,500 and assisted them in the completion of the South Entrance to the Hall and the construction of two vaults beneath the adjacent roadway. Three-fifths of our expenditure in this connection was treated as a loan and this the Corporation have since repaid.

One of the reasons which convinced us that the constant payment of seat rate for the support of the Hall could not be regarded as a proper application of our funds was the fact that the building was no longer used exclusively for such purposes of public interest as we had in mind in 1865 when we assisted in its establishment on our Estate as a Central Hall of Arts and Sciences.

The restrictions on the uses to which the Hall may be put have now been still further relaxed in order to assist the Corporation in maintaining its financial stability. By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1927, the building has been thrown open for theatrical and operatic performances and generally made more attractive to entrepreneurs.

At the same time the Select Committee of the House of Lords, to which the Bill had first been referred, and which had invited from us a memorandum on the origin and history of the Hall, considered it important to emphasize the public character of the building and the original purpose of its establishment as a memorial to the Prince Consort and as part of the great educational scheme which he initiated. They therefore recommended the Council of

the Hall to petition for a Supplemental Charter, which they obtained in 1928, in order that their Body might be strengthened by five additional members representing ourselves and the authorities responsible for the administration of the important educational institutions on our Estate, namely: The Trustees of the British Museum, the President of the Board of Education, the Governors of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and the Council of the Royal College of Music.

(12) ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

We have continued during the period of this Report the annual grant of £500 to the Royal College of Music which we first made in 1883 when the College, originally established on our Estate in 1876 as the National Training School of Music, became incorporated by Royal Charter.

As stated in our previous Report, we gave the College in 1892 a lease of its present site for 999 years at a rent of £5 per annum, and subsequently, in 1903, we demised the premises which it had formerly occupied to the Royal College of Organists for 99 years at a rent of £1 per annum.

The general objects of the Royal College of Music, as set forth in its Charter, are the encouragement and promotion of the cultivation of Music as an art throughout the Empire. The success with which the College has consistently pursued these objects is reflected in the considerable benefactions which it has received towards the cost of its buildings and the endowment of its numerous Scholarships. As a teaching and examining body for music of every kind the College enjoys an enviable reputation, not only in this country but to a remarkable extent in the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire. Of its 600 scholars and students, both amateur and professional, about 100 come from overseas. While the College continues to exert its widespread influence upon musical education, there can be no question of our discontinuing our annual subsidy to its funds.

(13) GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

There has recently been added to the impressive list of public institutions at South Kensington a new building for the Geological Museum and Survey, situated between the Natural History Museum and the Museum of Science and Industry on the western side of Exhibition Road. The decision of H.M. Government to move the geological collections to our Estate from their totally inadequate premises in Jermyn Street was prompted by an urgent recommendation, made in their Interim Report of 1928, by the Royal Commission on Museums and Galleries. The position of the new building, which is connected by a bridge with the Science Museum and which it will be possible to connect in the same way with the proposed new mineralogical section of the Natural History Museum, not only follows the recommendation of the Museum Commissioners but also agrees with an earlier proposal made in 1911 by the

Departmental Committee of the Board of Education in connection with the scheme for the new Science Museum building.

In 1928 our Board of Management, in a solicited statement of their view upon the utilization of the vacant ground at South Kensington, urged upon the Museum Commissioners the importance of this transfer and at the same time expressed the hope that a full measure of co-operation would be possible between the different authorities responsible for the control of the three kindred Museums of Science at South Kensington so as to ensure the most economical use of the ground and the most effective exposition of the collections as a whole.

We therefore welcomed the action of H.M. Government not only in providing a suitable home for the Geological Museum on our original Estate, but also in establishing, at the instance of the Museum Commissioners, a standing Commission on Museums and Galleries whose principal function it will be to promote co-operation among the national and provincial institutions and to advise on questions relevant to their most effective development.

(14) EASTERN AND WESTERN EXHIBITION GALLERIES

Our Eastern and Western Exhibition Galleries were erected in 1870 for the series of International Exhibitions of the Fine Arts and recent scientific inventions held in each of the following four years. These Galleries, which have been in continuous use since that date for national exhibitions of various kinds, were finally leased to H.M. Government in 1891 for a term of fifty years. The rental of £3,654 per annum, with which we contented ourselves, represented a 3 per cent. return on the amount we had expended on the buildings and took no account of the value of the site, which comprised an area of one and a quarter acres.

The Eastern Galleries have been occupied since 1874 by the India Museum, but, as we have mentioned elsewhere in this Report, the northern end of the building was demolished in 1910 to provide additional space for the new buildings of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. In compensation for the area thus surrendered by the Government we arranged a proportionate reduction of £720 per annum in their rent.

The Western Galleries were for many years occupied by sections of the Science Museum, but in 1922 the collection of physical instruments which they then contained was transferred to the main Museum building and the Galleries appropriated for the purposes of the Imperial War Museum. Although under the terms of their lease the Government were to restrict the use of the Galleries to objects connected with Science or with Art, we gave our consent to this arrangement in view of the heavy expense which they would have incurred in providing elsewhere for the exhibition of the War Museum.

We decided, however, that we could not then commit ourselves

to any particular scheme for the use of either the Eastern or the Western Galleries after the expiration of the Government's lease in 1941. This decision we reaffirmed in 1928 to the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries, since it was, and still is, our belief that, so long as we are not called upon to make any further sacrifice of rent, any comprehensive scheme for the development of the adjacent Imperial Institute site after the removal of the headquarters of the University of London to Bloomsbury should also embrace our Eastern and Western Galleries; and in this connection we have already pointed out to H.M. Office of Works the probability of space being required for the future expansion of the Imperial College.

The Museum Commissioners endorsed our representations as to the importance of envisaging this area as a whole, and their Final Report, which was issued in 1930, contained a recommendation that "the great results which had already flowed from the far-reaching conception of the Prince Consort in 1851 ought not to be hindered or jeopardized by the unorganized, promiscuous or casual plans of posterity."

(15) INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, ETC.

The object of transferring our office from Westminster to South Kensington in 1920 was to obtain more suitable accommodation not only for the Commission but also for the various Committees of the British School at Rome, which looked to our Board of Management for secretarial assistance in their work.

In electing, however, to purchase, for £18,000, the freehold of our present house in Lowther Gardens we were influenced by the offer of the Governors of the Imperial College to share with us the use of the building, the upper part of which we accordingly leased to them for the purposes of their newly established Department of Aeronautics in return for the payment of the rates and taxes on the building.

When, in 1925, the aeronautical department was moved to more convenient premises we allowed the College to surrender its lease and since that time the rooms which it occupied have been granted free of rent, first to the organizing Committee of the Optical Convention, and since 1927 to the Institute of Physics and its associated Societies, including the Optical Society and the Physical Society of London. We realized that these scientific and learned Societies, which were anxious to obtain a domicile on our Estate in close proximity to the Imperial College and the Science Museum and Library, were not in a position to rent an office, and we are glad to know that by providing free accommodation for their joint offices and Library we have been able to make a substantial contribution to the progress of their work, and to the advancement of pure and applied physics.

(16) APPROPRIATION OF THE ESTATE

We affix to this Report a plan showing the present state of development of the lands acquired by the Commissioners in 1852 and 1853. The extent of the original Estate is indicated by a green boundary line.

Of the 87 acres enclosed within this boundary line, 18 acres have been absorbed by roadways, 17 acres have been appropriated for private residential purposes, and 52 acres have been devoted to public buildings. All but 5 acres of the land used for residential purposes have been sold and it is from the ground rents and leases of houses erected on this land that the Commission derives most of its property rents. Of the area devoted to public purposes H.M. Government own the fee simple of 33 acres which they acquired at various times by purchase for the sum of £250,000, about one-fifth of the value of the land to-day. A further 7 acres, comprising the site of the Imperial Institute, H.M. Government hold on lease from us for 999 years at a rental of £5 per annum. The remaining 12 acres contained within the "main square" of the Estate are leased to public institutions, for the most part at purely nominal rents.

The public institutions now situated on the Estate are :—

Victoria and Albert Museum and Library.

India Museum.

Natural History Museum.

Science Museum and Library.

Geological Museum and Survey.

Imperial Institute.

Imperial College of Science and Technology, including

Royal College of Science.

Royal School of Mines.

City and Guilds College.

Royal College of Art.

Royal College of Music.

Royal College of Organists.

Royal School of Needlework.

University of London headquarters.

French Institute and Lycées.

Royal Albert Hall.

Royal Choral Society.

Royal Amateur Orchestral Society.

Queen Alexandra's House (home for female students attending classes on the Estate).

Royal Meteorological Society.

Meteorological Office.

Newcomen Society.

Institute of Physics and associated Societies.

Royal Entomological Society.

Imperial Institute of Entomology.

British School at Rome.

Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851.

(17) FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

We append to this Report (Appendix D, page 38) an account of the income and expenditure of the Commission for the twenty-four years from 1st January, 1911, to 31st December, 1934, together with a statement of our assets and liabilities at the latter date (Appendix E, page 40).

The income of the Commission during that period amounted to £574,495 0s. 10d. and was derived from property rents and interest on investments. The expenditure, totalling £487,913 4s. 7d., included £410,863 6s. 11d. on education and research, £64,299 1s. 3d. on administration and £12,750 16s. 5d. on the improvement and maintenance of the Estate. The balance of income, amounting to £86,581 16s. 3d., together with a sum of £25,628 18s. 3d., representing the uninvested surplus of the previous period (£6,972 4s. 1d.) and amounts received from the sale of ground rents (£11,234 13s. 2d.) and from premiums on the renewal of leases (£7,422 1s. 0d.) was invested as to £94,210 14s. 6d. in securities and as to £18,000 in the freehold of No. 1 Lowther Gardens. Approximately £73,000 of the surplus income arose from the reduced expenditure of the Commission during the period 1914 to 1919.

The recent income of the Commission as shown in the annual statement of accounts submitted each year to the Home Office for presentation to His Majesty, amounts in round figures to £25,600 per annum, of which £13,900 is derived from rents and £11,700 from investments. The total expenditure of the Commission, on the basis of its present commitments, is just under £25,000 per annum and includes rather less than £4,000 on administration and the maintenance of the Estate and about £21,000 on educational grants, which is allocated approximately as follows to the various objects referred to in this Report: Senior Studentships, £5,250; Overseas Scholarships, £6,250; Industrial Bursaries, £3,750; Naval Architecture Scholarships, £500; Art Scholarships and British School at Rome, £4,500; British School at Athens, £200; Royal College of Music, £500.

We showed in our last Report that during the preceding sixty years we had contributed to public purposes money and property to the value of £1,250,000. Our expenditure on education and research during the period of this Report will bring the total amount of these contributions at 31st December, 1934, to over £1,660,000.

(18) RECAPITULATION AND CONCLUSION

A brief recapitulation of our principal activities since 1911 will show that our policy has been consistently guided by the decision which we formed at that time to spend no more money on buildings at South Kensington, but to devote our surplus income to the promotion of schemes of Scholarships and Bursaries which from their nature required support from other than ordinary sources.

In accordance with this policy we have revised and expanded our former system of Science Research Scholarships, introducing for students in this country awards of a higher grade than had previously been available and establishing on a wider and more equitable basis the distribution of awards of the original type among the Dominion Universities. We have referred to the remarkable success which has attended the operation of this scheme during the past forty-four years and we have expressed the hope that the great benefits which our Scholarships have conferred on scientific education at home and in the Dominions may, at no distant date, be extended to India and other parts of the Empire which are not yet included in the scheme.

We have inaugurated for the benefit of College students who cannot otherwise obtain the requisite means to tide them over a period of industrial apprenticeship a system of Industrial Bursaries, whereby already a small but carefully chosen body of men have been enabled to establish themselves in industrial or other scientific posts to which works experience is an indispensable preliminary. We have also founded a Post-graduate Scholarship in Naval Architecture to assist in the prosecution of research and in the training of valuable recruits for one of our essential industries.

In the sphere of Art we have brought about the reorganization on a wider basis of the British School at Rome and have provided for the establishment in connection with the School of the first open Post-graduate Scholarships in the Fine Arts available for British subjects.

Moreover, we have shown that it is our intention to continue these experiments, which are still achieving results of the highest importance, until any radical improvement in the conditions which they have been designed to meet indicates that our surplus funds can be more usefully applied in other directions.

It is true that during the period covered by this Report we have also contributed some £35,000 towards the cost of the Eastern Section of the new Science Museum and that we are pledged to contribute a further £65,000 before all three Sections are complete, but our obligation to assist in this project was incurred before the general trend of our policy was changed. Moreover, we are at present endeavouring to obtain release from this legacy of the days when our attention was necessarily concentrated upon the development of our South Kensington Estate; and we venture to hope that H.M. Government, by granting our appeal for the cancellation of our remaining debt, will allow the corpus of our Estate to remain intact and our educational work to develop along the profitable lines which we have laid down for it.

We have described our relations with several of the Institutions on our Estate and we have indicated our desire to co-operate with the Government in any comprehensive plan for the economical development of the Imperial Institute site which is consistent with the objects of our Charter and which entails no further sacrifice of our income.

We have shown that the total amount of our direct contributions to the purposes for which we were incorporated already exceeds one million six hundred and sixty thousand pounds, but we cannot attempt to assess the value of the opportunities which we have been enabled to create for the development of the Institutions founded on our land or for the training of the men and women whose success in after-life finds its source in one or other of our Scholarship schemes. We can, however, say that the investment of the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition in the manner proposed by our Royal Founder has had an accumulative influence upon Higher Education and upon the progress of Science and Art which is a worthy and lasting monument to his remarkable foresight.

It was the Prince Consort who, long before the affairs of the Great Exhibition had been finally wound up, put forward the suggestion for the purchase of the Kensington Estate with the expected surplus which eventually amounted to £186,000 ; it was he who subsequently drew up the first plan for the utilization of the lands thus acquired, and it was the inception of that plan which gave the first real impetus to technical education in this country.

The principal concern of this Commission since his death has been to carry out the enterprise which he bequeathed to it and we believe that, as a result of our labours, the Kensington Estate to-day, with its Museums, Libraries, Teaching Institutions and Scientific Societies, fulfils in its range and completeness the aspirations of the Prince. The application of our surplus funds, since the Estate was consolidated and freed from debt at the end of the last century, in schemes of Scholarships and Bursaries has spread the influence of the Prince's plan throughout the English-speaking world, and we are proud to have made in this fashion an additional contribution to the cause which was so successfully espoused by the Commission at the instance and under the personal guidance of the Prince Consort.

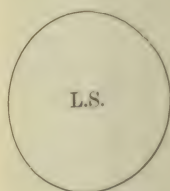
In conclusion, we humbly venture to offer to His Majesty the King our heartfelt congratulations on the approaching twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Throne.

At the time of our last Report His Majesty had not yet completed the first year of his reign, and we expressed therein our hope that he would continue to vouchsafe to us the same gracious interest in our work that he had shown during his seven years of office as our President.

We now desire that His Majesty should be assured of our sincere and grateful appreciation of the extent to which that hope has been

fulfilled, and it is our earnest prayer that he may long be spared to afford us that encouragement in the prosecution of our work which only his confidence can inspire.

Given under our Corporate Seal at St. James's Palace, this fourth day of April, 1935.



EVELYN SHAW,
Secretary

EDWARD P.	CLIVE WIGRAM
ARTHUR	*WALTER ELLIOT
ARTHUR FREDERICK	GODFREY THOMAS
*SANKEY	J. C. STAMP
*RAMSAY MACDONALD	WILLIAM LLEWELLYN
*STANLEY BALDWIN	E. R. PEACOCK
*LONDONDERRY	FREDERIC G. KENYON
HARTINGTON	H. FRANK HEATH
CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES	R. A. S. REDMAYNE
HAREWOOD	R. T. GLAZEBROOK
*HALIFAX	F. E. SMITH
ULLSWATER	E. J. HARDING
SNOWDEN	W. H. BRAGG
RUTHERFORD	D. Y. CAMERON
MACMILLAN	F. GOWLAND HOPKINS
D. LLOYD GEORGE	J. C. IRVINE
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL	JOHN B. FARMER
*WALTER RUNCIMAN	H. G. LYONS
G. H. MURRAY	J. H. JEANS
H. A. L. FISHER	THOMAS JONES
*NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN	M. R. JAMES
*W. ORMSBY-GORE	J. F. N. GREEN

** The Commissioners to whose names an asterisk is prefixed, being members of H.M. Government, do not hold themselves responsible for any expression of opinion contained in the Report which bears on the Commissioners' liability to H.M. Government in respect of their grant for the new Science Museum buildings.*

APPENDIX A

LIST OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 FROM THE FORMATION OF THE COMMISSION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Presidents of the Royal Commission.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G. Appointed 3rd January, 1850. Died 14th December, 1861.

Succeeded by

THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G. Appointed Member of the Commission 3rd January, 1850. Elected President 16th April, 1864. Died 1869.

Succeeded by

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Elected Member of the Commission and President 18th February, 1870. Came to the Throne 22nd January, 1901. Died 6th May, 1910.

Succeeded by

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Elected Member of the Commission 15th June, 1896. Elected President 10th February, 1903. Came to the Throne 6th May, 1910.

Succeeded by

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, K.G. Elected Member of the Commission and President 13th March, 1911. Resigned Presidency 23rd February, 1921.

Succeeded by

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Elected Member of the Commission and President 23rd February, 1921.

Members of the Royal Commission.

Appointed by Royal Commission—

- 3 Jan. 1850 *THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *THE EARL OF ROSSE, K.P.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *THE EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *THE EARL RUSSELL, K.G. (LORD JOHN RUSSELL).
- 3 Jan. 1850 *THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *THE LORD TAUNTON (MR. LABOUCHERE).
- 3 Jan. 1850 *THE RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *THOMAS BARING, ESQ.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *SIR CHARLES BARRY.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *SIR THOMAS BAZLEY, BART.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *SIR CHARLES EASTLAKE, P.R.A.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *THOMAS F. GIBSON, ESQ.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *JOHN GOTT, ESQ.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *THE LORD OVERSTONE (MR. S. J. LOYD).
- 3 Jan. 1850 *PHILIP PUSEY, ESQ.
- 3 Jan. 1850 *ALDERMAN WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Appointed by Royal Charter—

- 15 Aug. 1850 *ROBERT STEVENSON, ESQ.

* Deceased.

Elected—

5 Mar.	1851	*SIR CHARLES LYELL, BART.
14 Jan.	1852	*SIR WILLIAM CUBITT.
24 April	1852	*SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, BART.
24 April	1852	*JOHN SHEPHERD, ESQ.
24 April	1852	*THE RT. HON. SIR ALEXANDER SPEARMAN, BART.
29 June	1852	*WALTER COULSON, ESQ., Q.C.
25 Jan.	1853	*THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G. (MR. DISRAELI).
30 June	1855	*SIR RODERICK MURCHISON, BART, K.C.B.
14 Feb.	1857	*THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
1 May	1858	*THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART.
3 May	1861	*THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, G.C.S.I.
3 May	1861	*SIR THOMAS FAIRBAIRN, BART.
3 May	1861	*THE LORD THRING, K.C.B.
30 June	1863	*THE VISCOUNT SHERBROOKE, G.C.B.
30 June	1863	*THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH (SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE).
30 June	1863	*SIR MORTON PETO.
30 July	1866	*THE LORD ABERDARE (MR. BRUCE).
30 July	1866	*SIR FRANCIS GRANT, P.R.A.
8 July	1869	*EDGAR BOWRING, ESQ., C.B.
8 July	1869	*GENERAL THE HON. CHARLES GREY.
8 July	1869	*THE LORD SANDFORD.
8 July	1869	*THE LORD PLAYFAIR, G.C.B., F.R.S., <i>Hon. Secretary</i> 1882–1889.
18 Feb.	1870	*HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.
18 Feb.	1870	*THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.
12 May	1870	*LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE RT. HON. SIR THOMAS BIDDULPH, K.C.B.
12 May	1870	*GENERAL THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY PONSONBY, G.C.B.
18 July	1870	*HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF TECK, G.C.B.
18 July	1870	*THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.
18 July	1870	*SIR WILLIAM TITE.
18 July	1870	*THE RT. HON. ALEXANDER BERESFORD HOPE.
16 Feb.	1872	*HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
16 Feb.	1872	HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G. (H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR).
13 Aug.	1872	*SIR WILLIAM ANDERSON, K.C.B.
13 Aug.	1872	*SIR HENRY COLE, K.C.B.
21 Oct.	1872	*HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
21 Oct.	1872	*THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.
22 Feb.	1873	*THE EARL OF CARNARVON.
22 Feb.	1873	*THE RT. HON. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.
22 Feb.	1873	*SIR ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, BART.
22 Feb.	1873	*SIR RICHARD WALLACE, BART., K.C.B.
22 Feb.	1873	*THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY BARTLE FRERE, BART., G.C.B.
8 Dec.	1873	*GENERAL THE RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM KNOLLYS, K.C.B.
8 Dec.	1873	*GENERAL THE RT. HON. SIR DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., G.C.B.
25 Mar.	1874	*THE EARL SPENCER, K.G.
9 Mar.	1874	*THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.
24 May	1876	*THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

* Deceased.

20 July	1877	*ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ALEXANDER MILNE, BART., G.C.B.
20 July	1877	*MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR ELLIS, G.C.V.O., <i>Secretary</i> 1889-1907.
29 July	1878	*THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
26 July	1879	*THE EARL OF DUDLEY.
26 July	1879	*THE LORD LEIGHTON, P.R.A.
12 July	1881	*THE EARL OF SELBORNE.
12 July	1881	*SIR SYDNEY WATERLOW, BART., K.C.V.O.
12 July	1881	*SIR FREDERICK BRAMWELL, BART.
25 July	1883	*THE RT. HON. A. J. MUNDELLA.
12 Mar.	1887	*THE LORD HERSHELL, G.C.B.
16 May	1889	*THE VISCOUNT WOLVERHAMPTON, G.C.S.I. (MR. FOWLER).
27 July	1891	*THE DUKE OF FIFE, K.T.
27 July	1891	*BARON FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD.
27 July	1891	*THE LORD KELVIN, O.M., G.C.V.O., F.R.S. (SIR WILLIAM THOMSON).
27 July	1891	*THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY ROSCOE, F.R.S.
27 July	1891	*THE RT. HON. T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.
27 July	1894	*THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G. (THE MARQUIS OF LORNE).
27 July	1894	*SIR NORMAN LOCKYER, K.C.B., F.R.S.
15 June	1896	*THE LORD WELBY, G.C.B.
15 June	1896	*THE LORD RAYLEIGH, O.M., F.R.S.
15 June	1896	*THE LORD COURTNEY OF PENWITH.
15 June	1896	*LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE RT. HON. SIR FLEETWOOD EDWARDS, G.C.V.O.
15 June	1896	*SIR JOHN MILLAIS, BART., P.R.A.
15 June	1896	*SIR CHARLES RYAN, K.C.B.
15 June	1896	*SIR EDWARD HAMILTON, G.C.B.
26 July	1897	*THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, G.C.B.
26 July	1897	*WILLIAM GARNETT, Esq., D.C.L.
25 July	1898	*THE LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD, G.C.V.O.
25 July	1898	*THE EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH, K.G.
31 July	1899	*THE EARL SPENCER, K.G.
10 Feb.	1903	*THE VISCOUNT ESHER, G.C.B.
10 Feb.	1903	*THE RT. HON. SIR FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.
10 Feb.	1903	*THE LORD STAMFORDHAM, G.C.B. (SIR ARTHUR BIGGE), <i>Secretary</i> 1907-1910.
10 July	1908	*THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G.
10 July	1908	*SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S.
10 July	1908	THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE MURRAY, G.C.B.
10 July	1908	*SIR ROBERT MORANT, K.C.B.
10 July	1908	*SIR FRANCIS OGILVIE, C.B.
13 Mar.	1911	*SIR ARTHUR RÜCKER, F.R.S.
13 Mar.	1911	SIR RICHARD GLAZEBROOK, K.C.B., F.R.S., <i>Member of Board of Management.</i>

Commissioners elected since the date of the last Report—

24 June	1912	*THE LORD REVELSTOKE, G.C.V.O.
24 June	1912	THE RT. HON. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, C.H.
24 June	1912	*THE RT. HON. ANDREW BONAR LAW.
24 June	1912	*SIR ASTON WEBB, G.C.V.O., P.R.A.
16 Mar.	1914	*THE VISCOUNT HARCOURT.

* Deceased.

16 Mar.	1914	*J. S. SARGENT, Esq., R.A.
23 Feb.	1921	*THE EARL OF BIRKENHEAD.
23 Feb.	1921	THE RT. HON. D. LLOYD GEORGE, O.M.
23 Feb.	1921	THE VISCOUNT ULLSWATER, G.C.B. (MR. LOWTHER).
23 Feb.	1921	*THE MARQUIS CURZON OF KEDLESTON, K.G.
23 Feb.	1921	*THE VISCOUNT HALDANE, K.T., O.M.
23 Feb.	1921	*THE VISCOUNT BUCKMASTER, G.C.V.O.
23 Feb.	1921	THE RT. HON. H. A. L. FISHER.
23 Feb.	1921	LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALFRED KEOGH, G.C.B. (resigned 1924).
23 Feb.	1921	SIR FREDERIC KENYON, G.B.E.
23 Feb.	1921	THE LORD RUTHERFORD, O.M., F.R.S., <i>Member of Board of Management.</i>
23 Feb.	1921	*SIR WILLIAM M'CORMICK.
23 Feb.	1921	SIR JOHN FARMER, F.R.S.
23 Feb.	1921	THOMAS JONES, Esq., C.H., <i>Member of Board of Management.</i>
14 May	1924	THE RT. HON. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.
14 May	1924	THE RT. HON. STANLEY BALDWIN.
14 May	1924	MONTAGUE JAMES, Esq., O.M.
14 May	1924	SIR WILLIAM BRAGG, O.M., K.B.E., F.R.S.
14 May	1924	SIR FRANK HEATH, G.B.E.
15 Dec.	1926	THE EARL OF HAREWOOD, K.G. (THE VISCOUNT LASCELLES).
15 Dec.	1926	THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G.
15 Dec.	1926	THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.
15 Dec.	1926	THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, K.T., <i>Member of Board of Management.</i>
15 Dec.	1926	*THE VISCOUNT CHELMSFORD, G.C.M.G.
15 Dec.	1926	THE VISCOUNT SNOWDEN.
15 Dec.	1926	*THE RT. HON. WILLIAM GRAHAM.
15 Dec.	1926	THE LORD MACMILLAN, <i>Chairman of Board of Management.</i>
15 Dec.	1926	THE RT. HON. WALTER ELLIOT, M.C.
9 July	1930	THE VISCOUNT SANKEY, G.B.E.
9 July	1930	SIR GODFREY THOMAS, BART., K.C.V.O.
9 July	1930	*SIR GEORGE MARJORIBANKS, K.C.V.O.
9 July	1930	SIR D. Y. CAMERON, R.A.
9 July	1930	SIR HENRY LYONS, F.R.S.
9 July	1930	SIR JAMES JEANS, F.R.S., <i>Member of Board of Management.</i>
9 July	1930	SIR FRANK SMITH, K.C.B., F.R.S., <i>Member of Board of Management.</i>
18 Oct.	1934	SIR EDWARD PEACOCK, G.C.V.O., <i>Member of Board of Management.</i>
18 Oct.	1934	COLONEL THE RT. HON. SIR CLIVE WIGRAM, G.C.B., <i>Member of Board of Management.</i>
18 Oct.	1934	THE VISCOUNT HALIFAX, K.G.
18 Oct.	1934	SIR EDWARD HARDING, K.C.M.G.
18 Oct.	1934	SIR FREDERICK GOWLAND HOPKINS, P.R.S.
18 Oct.	1934	SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN IRVINE, C.B.E., F.R.S.
18 Oct.	1934	SIR WILLIAM LLEWELLYN, G.C.V.O., P.R.A.
18 Oct.	1934	SIR JOSIAH STAMP, G.C.B.

* Deceased.

Ex-Officio Commissioners.

Appointed by Royal Commission—

- 3 Jan. 1850 CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY. Ceased 1858.
3 Jan. 1850 PRESIDENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. (*J. P. N. Green, Esq.*)
3 Jan. 1850 PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. (*Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B.*)

Elected—

- 23 Feb. 1853 LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. (*The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.*)
23 Feb. 1853 FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY. (*The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald.*)
23 Feb. 1853 CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. (*The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain.*)
23 Feb. 1853 PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. (*The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman.*)
23 Feb. 1853 FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS. (*The Rt. Hon. William Ormsby-Gore.*)
14 Feb. 1857 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION. Ceased 1899.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE FROM THE FORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Lord Playfair, 1890-1897, *Chairman* 1890-1896; Mr. A. J. Mundella, 1890-1897; Sir Henry Roscoe, 1890-1915, *Chairman* 1896-1915; Lord Kelvin, 1890-1907; Professor T. H. Huxley, 1890-1896; Sir Norman Lockyer, 1890-1920; Dr. William Garnett, 1890-1932; Lord Rayleigh, 1896-1919; Lord Courtney of Penwith, 1898-1918; Sir Arthur Rücker, 1898-1914; Dr. W. J. Russell, 1898-1908; Professor W. E. Ayrton, 1904-1908; Professor J. N. Collie, 1904-1934; Sir Archibald Geikie, 1906-1924; Professor J. D. Cormack, since 1906; Sir Richard Glazebrook, 1908-1935, *Chairman* 1915-1935; Dr. Horace Brown, 1908-1925; Sir John Farmer, since 1914; Professor H. B. Baker, 1919-1935; Sir William Bragg, since 1919; Sir Walter Fletcher, 1919-1933; Sir James Jeans, since 1919, *Chairman* since 1935; Professor W. W. Watts, since 1924; Professor O. W. Richardson, since 1930; Professor Robert Robinson, since 1930; Sir Henry Dale, since 1933; Professor E. K. Rideal, since 1933; Professor V. H. Blackman, since 1934; Dr. E. Mellanby, since 1934.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, PAST AND PRESENT, OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OTHER BODIES.

On the Council of Queen Alexandra's House.

The Bishop of Peterborough, 1894-1904; Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, 1894-1898; Sir Joshua Fitch, 1894-1899; Lord Farquhar, 1899-1913; Canon Pennefather, 1899-1917; Sir Fleetwood Edwards, 1904-1910; Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, 1910-1911; Sir Aston Webb, 1911-1919; Lady Ogilvie, 1913-1931; Sir Arthur Cope, 1917-1923; Sir George Frampton, 1919-1929; Sir Herbert Cook, 1924-1931; Lady Cynthia Colville, since 1929; Sir Frank Heath, since 1931; Mrs. Galsworthy, since 1932.

On the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Viscount Esher, 1907-1913; Lord Stamfordham, 1907-1913; Sir William Mather, 1913-1918; Sir Archibald Geikie, 1913-1920; Sir Herbert Wright, since 1918; Sir Robert Hadfield, 1920-1931; Mr. Frank Merricks, since 1931.

On the Council of the British School at Rome.

Viscount Esher, 1912-1930; Sir Arthur Rücker, 1912-1914; Sir Francis Ogilvie, 1912-1930; Mr. J. S. Sargent, 1912-1925; Sir Archibald Geikie, 1914-1923; Lord Melchett, 1923-1930; Viscount Buckmaster, 1925-1934; Sir D. Y. Cameron, since 1930; Sir Frederic Kenyon, since 1930; Sir Reginald Blomfield, since 1931; The Hon. Sir Evan Charteris, since 1935.

On the Council of the Royal Albert Hall.

Viscount Esher, 1928-1930; Sir Frank Heath, since 1930.

APPENDIX D

ABSTRACT OF THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1851, FOR THE PERIOD OF TWENTY-FOUR YEARS

EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.	£	s.
GRANTS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES :								
Science Research Scholarships (old scheme)	...			58,022	16	9		
Senior Studentships (new scheme)	...	...	...	59,413	10	0		
Overseas Scholarships (new scheme)	...	...	...	65,672	0	0		
				183,108	6	9		
Industrial Bursaries	...	...	...	67,115	18	1		
Post-Graduate Scholarships in Naval Architecture	...			8,012	10	0		
Royal College of Music—Annual Subscriptions	...			12,000	0	0		
British School at Rome—								
For the erection and equipment								
of Buildings	...	...	£28,400	0	0			
Scholarships, administration and								
maintenance	...	...	69,202	12	1			
				97,602	12	1		
British School at Athens—Annual Grants	...	...		3,000	0	0		
National Physical Laboratory for new buildings	...			5,000	0	0		
Science Museum—on account of the sum of £100,000,								
conditionally authorised in 1911	...	...	...	35,024	0	0	410,863	0
ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES :								
Salaries and Superannuation	...	...	...	32,365	15	10		
Printing, and Office and Incidental Expenses	...			12,013	3	8		
Maintenance of No. 1 Lowther Gardens (as Offices								
for the Royal Commission, the British School at								
Rome, the Institute of Physics, etc.)	...	...		10,016	16	7		
Surveyors' and Law Charges (including cost of col-								
lecting rents)	...	...	...	6,065	8	8		
Science Scholarship Examiners' Fees	...	...	...	3,837	16	6	64,299	
IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE KENSINGTON								
ESTATE	...	...	...				12,750	1
BALANCE—Excess of Income over Expenditure, carried							86,581	1
to Balance Sheet (page 40)	...	...	...				£574,495	

THE ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF
FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1911, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
RENTS	253,030	5	5
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS	227,498	15	2
INCOME TAX RECOVERED	93,966	0	3

NOTE.—The expenditure shown in this Abstract includes certain Special Grants, and other non-recurrent expenditures which have been charged directly against the balance on the Capital Account in the Commissioners' Annual Statements of Accounts for the years in which they were expended.

We have examined the above Abstract with the books of the Commissioners and find it to be in accordance therewith.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

5 London Wall Buildings,
London, E.C. 2.
11th March, 1935.

£574,495 0 10

APPENDIX E

BALANCE SHEET OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
RESERVE in respect of unpaid portion of the Special Grant conditionally authorised in 1911, for the construction of the New Science Museum at South Kensington				64,976	0	
CREDITORS				170	13	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—Estimated surplus of realisable Assets over Liabilities.						
Balance at 31st December, 1910 (see Appendix "N" to the Eighth Report of the Commissioners, page 149)	616,415	3	8			
Add :						
Surplus of Income over Expenditure during the twenty-four years from 1st January, 1911, to 31st December, 1934 (see Appendix D, page 38) ...	86,581	16	3			
Appreciation in the value of Investments during the same period, and profits less losses on investments realised	46,507	5	6			
	749,504	5	5			
Deduct :						
Provision for unpaid portion of Special Grant for the Science Museum (see above)	64,976	0	0	684,528	5	
NOTE.—No value is attached in this Balance Sheet to the nominal Ground Rents of Royal Albert Hall, Imperial Institute, Imperial College of Science and Technology, City and Guilds College, Royal College of Music, Royal College of Organists, and Queen Alexandra's House, amounting in all to £24 9s. per annum.						
EVELYN SHAW, Secretary.						
				£749,674 18		

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books of the Commission and as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Commissioners' affairs according to We have verified the Investments, the Bankers have certified to the correctness of the possession or control.

5 London Wall Buildings,
London, E.C. 2.
11th March, 1935.

EXHIBITION OF 1851—31st DECEMBER, 1934.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CASH:						
At the Bank of England, employed at interest ...	4,000	0	0			
With Bankers on Current Account and in hand ...	655	17	0	4,655	17	0
DEBTORS, including Rents and Loan Interest accrued due ...				3,720	6	1
INVESTMENTS, valued at published prices at 31st December, 1934 (see page 42) ...				344,970	0	0
represented as follows:—						
Value of Investments held at 31st December, 1910 (see Appendix "N" to the Eighth Report of the Commissioners, page 148) ...	204,252	0	0			
<i>Add:</i>						
Cost of subsequent purchases, less proceeds of sales ...	94,210	14	6			
Appreciation (net) during the period of twenty-four years to 31st December, 1934, credited to Capital Account—per contra ...	46,507	5	6			
Total as above ...	<u>£344,970</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>			
DEEDS TO THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (formerly to the Royal School of Needlework) secured by lease and mortgage (see Report, page 22) ...				20,000	0	0
KENSINGTON ESTATE (see page 43) ...				376,328	15	10
represented as follows:—						
Estimated value of the realisable Estate at 31st December, 1910 (see Appendix "N" to the Eighth Report of the Commissioners, page 148) ...	376,985	10	0			
<i>Less:</i> Proceeds of subsequent sales, and premiums received on renewal of leases ...	18,656	14	2			
	358,328	15	10			
<i>Add:</i> Cost of house, No. 1 Lowther Gardens, acquired in 1920 ...	18,000	0	0			
Total as above ...	<u>£376,328</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>	£749,674	18	11

be in accordance therewith. In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Commission. and, and the Solicitors have reported that the Deeds of the Kensington Estate are in their

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

LIST OF INVESTMENTS

	Value at Middle Market Prices, 31st December, 1884.
£158,219 7s. 0d. 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan	£175,623
£50,900 Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	49,796
£15,700 Bank of England Stock	59,582
£2,500 Bank of Ireland Stock	7,125
£15,000 India 2½ per cent. Stock	12,522
£11,200 2¼ per cent. Guaranteed Stock	10,535
£3,000 Cape of Good Hope 3½ per cent. Stock	3,100
£2,500 Liverpool 3½ per cent. Stock	2,717
£11,600 Central Electricity 3½ per cent. Stock, 1963-93	11,832
£9,100 London Midland and Scottish 4 per cent. Preference Stock	7,917
£3,000 London Midland and Scottish Ordinary Stock	645
£1,680 Southern Railway Preferred Ordinary Stock	1,344
£1,985 Southern Railway Deferred Ordinary Stock	457
£875 London and North Eastern Railway 5 per cent. Preferred Ordinary Stock	131
£1,125 London and North Eastern Railway Deferred Ordinary Stock	84
£3,000 Great Western Railway Consolidated Ordinary Stock	1,560
	<u>£344,970</u>



KENSINGTON ESTATE.

Albert Hall Mansions, leased at Ground Rents amounting to £3,150 per annum.
Houses, Nos. 11 to 16 Kensington Gore, let on leases at rents amounting to £1,060 per annum.
Houses, Nos. 17 to 24 Kensington Gore, and stables, let on leases at rents amounting to £1,840 per annum.
Houses in Queen's Gate from corner of Kensington Gore to Prince Consort Road, with stables behind, and three other stables in Jay Mews, leased at ground rents amounting to £3,112 per annum.
Houses in Queen's Gate, south of Prince Consort Road, leased at ground rents amounting to £740 5s. 0d. per annum.
Land in Jay Mews, leased at a ground rent of £250 per annum.
Plot of land behind 180 Queen's Gate, let at £5 per annum.
Land in Exhibition Road, leased to Imperial College of Science and Technology, formerly to Royal School of Needlework, at a ground rent of £200 1s. 0d. per annum.
East and West Exhibition Galleries, leased to His Majesty's Commissioners of Works for fifty years from 1891, at £2,935 per annum.
Vaults under land south of Royal Albert Hall, leased at £200 per annum.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The above properties were valued at 17th June, 1889 at				355,845	10	0
and are brought into the Accounts on this basis, less the premiums received on the renewal of leases of Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 24 Kensington Gore				7,422	1	0
				348,423	9	0

Houses and stables outside main square :—

The properties held at 31st December, 1910, were valued on the same basis at	21,140	0	0
From this sum have been deducted the proceeds of subsequent sales amounting to	11,234	13	2
	9,905	6	10

(The properties remaining at 31st December, 1934, are leased at ground rents amounting to £398 1s. 0d. per annum.)

358,328 15 10

Add :

House, No. 1 Lowther Gardens, purchased by the Commissioners in 1920, at Cost, supported by a valuation as at the date of purchase	18,000	0	0
	£376,328	15	10

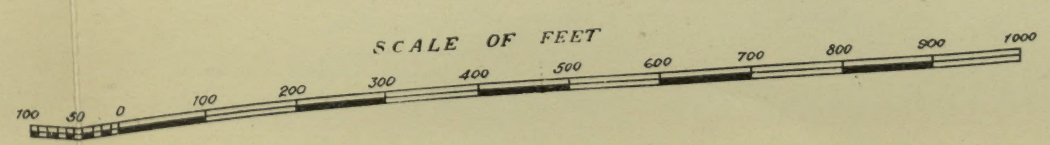
NOTE.—The Commissioners have considered the desirability of having a fresh expert valuation of the properties made, but they have come to the conclusion that such valuation would serve no useful purpose, for the reason that the properties are held as a permanent Estate, and not with a view to realisation. The Commissioners have no reason to think that the current value of the property, as a whole, does not justify the total at which it appears in the Accounts.

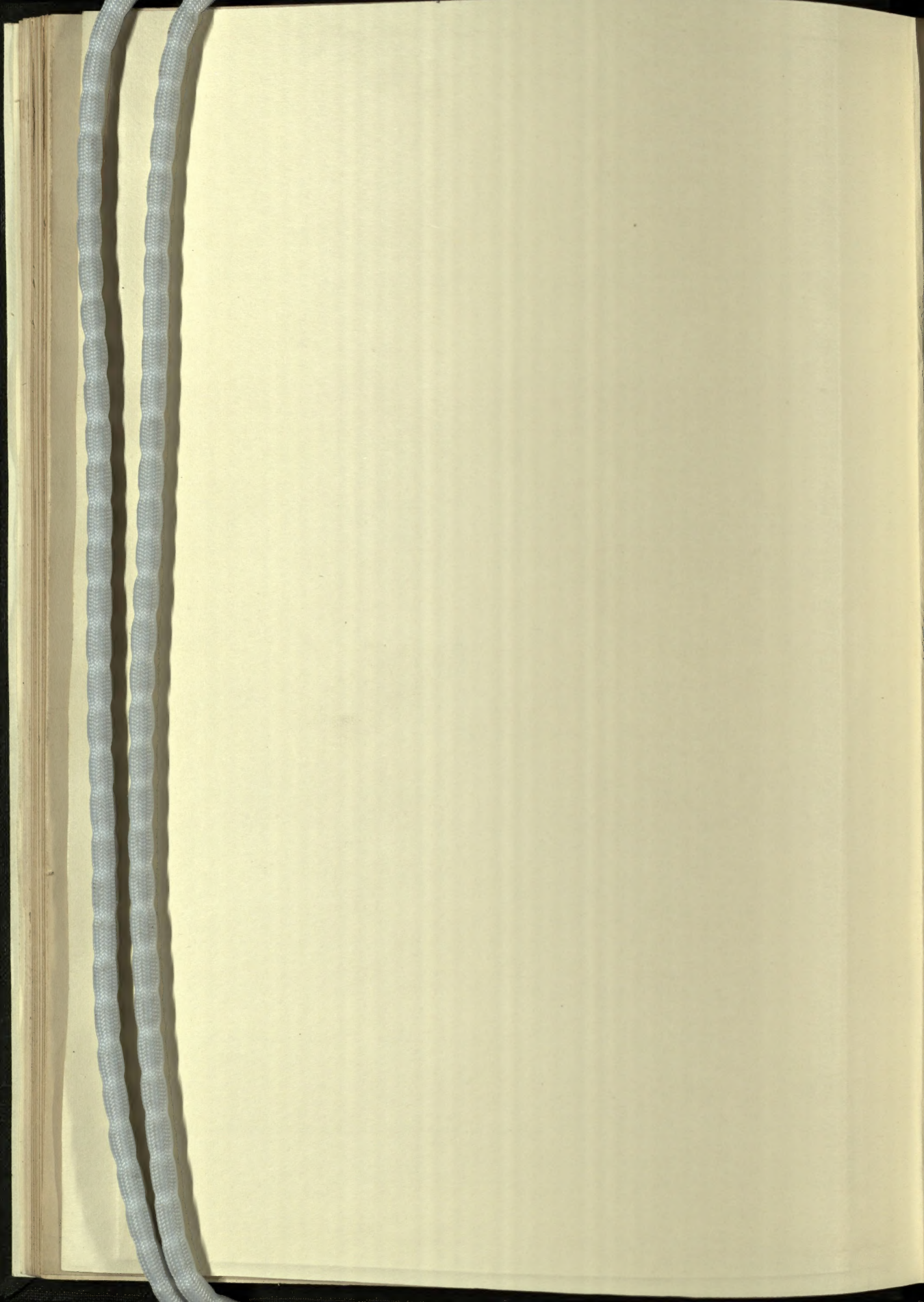
Out.

KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE 1935



Note. Red indicates properly leased.
Blue " " sold & conveyed.
Green " " original boundary of Estate.





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